

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco

Council

Vol. XXXIV

San Francisco, November 22, 1935

No. 43

Pinkerton Spies Used To Report Activities Of Factory Employees

How anti-union employers use labor spies to double-cross workers and break up their organizations was revealed in Detroit, Mich., last week at the National Labor Relations Board hearing involving the Fruehauf Trailer Company's alleged violation of the Wagner-Connery act. The company is accused of discharging employees who joined a union.

Earl L. Vosler, vice-president of the firm, reluctantly told the story. Persistent cross-examination by board members and an emphatic warning that he would be arrested for contempt of court if he did not stop evading questions were necessary to force the truth from Vosler.

Vosler admitted hiring a stool pigeon named J. N. Martin from the Pinkerton detective agency to associate with his employees and learn which were union members.

Spy Gains Access to Union

Martin was put to work as a maintenance man in the Fruehauf plant. He made friends with the workers, joined their A. F. of L. organization, became a local officer and, "several times a week," made reports to Vosler of the members' names and activities.

These reports contained detailed accounts of all that happened at union meetings, and included the names of men in the plant who complained about hours or wages and of those who "talked about joining the union" or "said they would try to get others to join."

Martin himself induced four employees to join. Then he turned their names in as "agitators" and they were fired.

Vosler said he "made a mental note" of all names and other information and then personally burned the reports.

Was on Two Payrolls

In addition to his pay as a maintenance man, the stool pigeon received a salary from the Pinkerton agency. Vosler testified that he paid the agency \$175 a month for Martin's "services" but "didn't know" how much the agency paid Martin.

The latter was "not a good maintenance man" and "did not produce a day's work," Vosler said.

"Do you seriously mean that you hired a detective and expected to get a good maintenance man, too?" inquired Board Member John M. Carmody.

Asked by Carmody whether it was a common practice among employers to hire detectives to spy on workers, Vosler said that it is.

"The Pinkerton agency said they served many concerns in this city," he added. "These undercover men are not considered spies, but as agents of a manufacturer's personnel department."

"Is that what 'personnel department' means in Detroit plants?" demanded Carmody, rather angrily.

Vosler made a feeble attempt to justify his employment of the "detective" because "a little group of communists were giving me trouble."

Cross-examination, however, brought out the

admission that the communist "trouble" occurred four years ago and the "detective" was not hired until last summer.

"Confidential" Relations

When Vosler first took the stand he refused to answer questions regarding stool pigeons on the ground that his relations with the Pinkerton agency were "confidential."

Chairman J. Warren Madden of the N.L.R.B. reminded the witness that the Wagner-Connery act has teeth in it and "if you refuse to give this board the information it asks you will be taking a very serious step and will be cited for contempt."

After that reminder Vosler answered the board's questions.

One of the facts brought out was that Martin, the stool pigeon, was short \$30 in his accounts when he "resigned" as treasurer of the local union.

"You owe the union that money," Chairman Madden told Vosler. "You planted the detective in your factory and are responsible for his actions."

Socialists Win Elections in Two Large Industrial Cities

Bridgeport, Conn., returned its first Socialist mayor, Jasper McLevy, union roofer, to office on November 7 with twice the plurality he obtained in 1933, and ousted four Democratic city councilmen to make the council solidly Socialist.

McLevy's plurality in 1933 was 6070; his plurality this year was 13,904.

The Socialist party scored a landslide victory in the municipal election in Reading, Pa., on November 7, electing a mayor and candidates for every important city hall and school board seat on the ballot. J. Henry Stump, union cigar maker, candidate for mayor and Socialist former mayor, polled nearly 21,000 votes, almost exactly as many as the Republican and Democratic candidates combined. Stump has been active in the labor and Socialist movements for thirty years. He was elected Socialist mayor in 1927, serving four years.

PICKETING STOVE FACTORY

A mass picketing demonstration in front of the strike-bound stove factory of the A. J. Lindemann and Hoverson Company in Milwaukee, Wis., mobilized over 4000 union men and women. The strike was called on August 30, 1935, when it was demonstrated that officials of the company were discriminating against workers who had started a movement to organize the company's employees. The company manufactures the Alcazar and other brands of gas, electric, kerosene and gasoline stoves.

COMMUNISTS BARRED

No organization officered or controlled by communists, or any person espousing communism, or advocating the violent overthrow of our institutions shall be allowed representation or recognition in any central body or state federation of labor.—Constitution American Federation of Labor.

Coal Stabilization Held Constitutional In Famous Test Case

Judge Elwood Hamilton of the Federal District Court, in a notable decision at Louisville, Ky., held the Guffey coal stabilization act is constitutional.

He declared that the Congress of the United States has the power under the Constitution to regulate wages and prices in any industry which Congress may decide bears on interstate commerce and said the courts are powerless to review such a conclusion if it is supported by facts.

According to Judge Hamilton, federal authority under the general welfare and interstate commerce clauses of the Constitution would warrant legislation whenever the states failed or were unable to act.

"The people of the United States," he said, "intended to surrender all the rights they had to promote the general welfare that could not be done by the states acting independently."

Judge Hamilton's decision was the first complete one by a federal judge upon the constitutionality of the Guffey act, which was challenged by nineteen coal companies with sales totaling nearly \$700,000 a month.

If Judge Hamilton's ruling is sustained it will require those who own and operate the soft coal industry either to submit to government regulation according to the terms of the Guffey act or pay a tax of 13½ per cent of the value of the output.

Under the Guffey act the wages paid 450,000 miners would go under the general control of the Bituminous Coal Labor Board and the final decision on coal prices would be made by the National Bituminous Coal Commission, acting as a supervising agency over the code for the industry set up in accordance with the terms of the act.

TRIED TO BREAK UP UNION

Testimony tending to show unfair labor practices by the Brown Shoe Company was given at a hearing before Dean Eberle, of St. Louis University, appointed examiner in the case by the National Labor Relations Board. Witnesses swore unions in the company's branch plants in southern Illinois were destroyed through the influence of company officials. Maurice C. Norris, organizer of the Shoe Workers' Union in Salem, Ill., testified that threats to tar and feather him had been made by a non-union mob which surrounded his home. He also said that the head of a St. Louis detective agency employed by the shoe company had told him, "I was hired to break up your union in Salem, and I'm going to do it."

TERRE HAUTE STRIKE STILL ON

The strike of stamping mill workers at Terre Haute, Ind., which has been in effect since March 23, 1935, is still in effect, with all strikers apparently still determined to fight until victory crowns their collective efforts. The Columbian Stamping and Enameling Company has tried, but with limited success, to operate on a non-union basis.

How Hearst Candidate Balanced His Budget

Citizens of Kansas and friends of Governor Alf M. Landon, who is W. R. Hearst's candidate for the presidency, are up in arms because of a statement attributed to Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress administrator.

While discussing plans for the future, Hopkins said that the federal government would end the "dole" on December 1, and he voiced fear that the "unemployables" would suffer after Uncle Sam gets out of "this business of relief."

A correspondent for the Kansas City "Star" interrupted to call attention to the claim that Governor Landon of Kansas had "balanced his budget," in sharp contrast to the policy of the Roosevelt administration.

Hopkins replied that Kansas as a state had not contributed "one thin dime" to relief, and that Governor Alf M. Landon had balanced the budget by "taking it out of the hides of the people."

The governor's friends seized upon Hopkins' statements as a reflection on Kansas as well as a political dig at its governor. They presented an array of figures to show that the counties and municipalities had made contributions and they added that Hopkins had gone out of his way to attack Landon.

"The State of Kansas has not put up a thin dime for relief, and as far as I know the governor never made any effort to raise funds," said Hopkins. "The last I heard of the governor he was trying to get money from me to keep the schools open."

"Some counties and cities have done extremely well, but the state as a state has done nothing."

Records of the Federal Emergency Administration bear out Hopkins' claim.

Since March 4, 1933, the federal government has

sent into Kansas for unemployment relief \$42,418,-867. This, however, is the smaller part of Uncle Sam's total contribution for emergency measures in the Sunflower state.

For benefits to farmers, drought relief and the purchase of seed for burned out farmers the total A.A.A. outlay has been \$66,723,187, while the P.W.A. has allocated \$32,333,813 for public works.

The three items make a total of \$141,475,867 which has been sent into this one state, but even that does not include millions spent on public roads, for the C.W.A. and C.C.C. camps and other emergency relief.

What would have happened to Governor Landon's budget if the State of Kansas had been compelled to shoulder these burdens? ask administration supporters.

Under Kansas' constitution neither the state nor counties are permitted to incur deficits, and the legislature appropriated \$800,000 to assist those counties unable to keep within their budgets. About \$200,000 has been disbursed, and it is possible that some of this sum has gone for relief, Hopkins concedes.

MACHINISTS SIGN AGREEMENT

The H. D. Lee Mercantile Company has signed a closed shop pact with the Machinists providing for the five-day, forty-hour week and wages of 93 cents an hour for journeymen and from 42 to 80 cents for apprentices. The company is one of the largest manufacturers of overalls and work clothing in America. It has factories at Kansas City, Minneapolis, Trenton, N. J., and South Bend, Ind.

President Flore Here

Bringing a word of cheer to the effect that "business in general is picking up," and that this is "particularly true in the East," Edward Flore, president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, is a visitor in San Francisco this week.

He has been meeting during the last few days with members of the various locals of his organization in the city and outlining plans for reorganization of hotel employees throughout the state as part of a national campaign, one of the main purposes of his visit to San Francisco. He is also urging the formation of classes for bartenders for the purpose of instructing them in the details of their craft, and is planning cookery schools, with high class chefs as instructors.

During his stay here Mr. Flore will confer with representatives of culinary unions of the chief cities of the state, before returning to his headquarters in Buffalo, N. Y.



No Money Down

and up to three years to pay

On ALL Home Furnishings

Our entire stock is included in this special term offer. Let us tell you about it. Take advantage of this remarkable opportunity.

Buy Home Furnishings NOW!

Possible Extension of Southern Dock Strike

A. H. Petersen, organizer for the International Longshoremen's Association at San Pedro, told the Associated Press on Tuesday last that he had received telegraphic advice from Joseph P. Ryan, president of the I. L. A., that he was calling a nation-wide strike.

Petersen said Ryan's telegram read as follows:

"Have notified President Roosevelt we are calling strike on all operations at all ports of all companies that are unfair to us in the South (Gulf ports). Felt we should notify him before setting the strike in operation."

Petersen said he sent the following reply to Ryan:

"The relationship of longshoremen and employers on this Coast is more amicable than at any time heretofore, but adamant in stand that Gulf employers are forcing I. L. A. to use all their efforts, even to extent of refusing to work vessels of any company operating to Gulf and all their services. Will prevent vessels loading part cargo in Gulf and finishing on Pacific Coast. Only solution seems government intervention and proposals that might be agreeable to both sides. Request all efforts possible be used by government through you."

In San Francisco the Maritime Federation of the Pacific has been in session in special convention, and is reported to have indorsed the seamen's demand for collective bargaining with ship owners for changes and amendments to their present awards.

A demand of the Seamen's Union for a "strike rider" in all ships' articles in the Gulf or intercoastal services which would guarantee expenses of travel back to home ports where vessels were tied up by strikes, has raised another serious controversy. The ship owners are reported as saying such a "rider" would place the companies at the mercy of the union, and if such a condition continues "the entire American fleet of Gulf and intercoastal ships will be tied up within a short time."

The Maritime Federation also approved a program of the seamen to demand the same pay scale on East Coast ships as on West Coast ships. Demands will also be made for an eight-hour day for members of the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association.

Bakeries of Salinas, Calif., Are Unionized in Swift Campaign

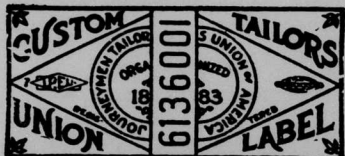
Every bakery in Salinas, Calif., is now reported to be displaying the union store card, says the A. F. of L. News Service.

The 100 per cent organization was announced following an intensive two weeks' organization campaign, during which time Jack Larripa of Oakland, international representative of the Bakers' Union, and Charles M. Smith of Salinas, business representative for General Truck Drivers No. 287, successfully interviewed every employing baker.

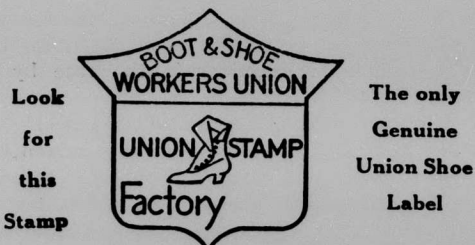
As a result of this drive Local No. 24, Bakers and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, gets off to a flying start. Later, bakers in Watsonville and the Pajaro Valley are expected to become members of No. 24 and their drivers members of General Truck Drivers No. 287, the latter affiliated with the Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.

Put a bigger "kick" in collective bargaining with a 100 per cent solution of collective buying under the union label.

THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES
HERMAN, Your Union Tailor
1104 MARKET STREET



Look for this Stamp
The only Genuine Union Shoe Label
Union Label Shoes
At BENDER'S
\$4.00—Work or Dress Shoes—\$6.50
UNION CLERKS
BENDER'S
"The Family Shoe Store"
2412 MISSION STREET (Near Twentieth)

DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE
Sutter 6654 GEO. W. CASWELL CO. 442 Second Street

Insurance Companies Attack Welfare Laws

"Efforts are being made by insurance companies to injure working men and women by attacking the California workmen's compensation, insurance and safety laws. If the insurance companies are successful, serious injury will be done also to important California industries and to labor," says a circular addressed to "all central labor councils in the state," signed by Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor. It continues:

"At the last session of the Legislature the insurance companies tried to amend the laws so as to prevent injured workmen and women from securing medical treatment and compensation payments for injuries resulting from dust exposure in industry, generally referred to as silicosis.

"We were successful in defeating these bills, whereupon an Assembly committee was appointed to investigate silicosis. A Senate committee, headed by Bert B. Snyder, a notorious reactionary who had introduced silicosis Senate Bills 491, 492 and 493 for the insurance companies, was appointed to investigate the Industrial Accident Commission.

"Since the adjournment of the Legislature the insurance companies have spread propaganda to justify tremendous increases in the compensation insurance rates. State Insurance Commissioner Samuel L. Carpenter is to meet shortly with the insurance representatives to listen to their demands for increased compensation rates.

"The Assembly silicosis investigating committee and the Senate committee which is to investigate the Industrial Accident Commission are expected to conduct hearings in the near future in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

"If we remain idle and permit excessive compensation rates to be forced upon California's industries that burden will force certain industries either to shut down or to move out of California, thereby throwing our members out of employment.

"We are in receipt of positive information that chambers of commerce and employers' groups, working jointly with the insurance companies, have arranged to present to the Assembly silicosis investigation committee evidence to the advantage of industry and to the detriment of working men and women whose lives are exposed in dust industries.

"We are also in possession of evidence indicating that the insurance companies are gathering evidence and preparing to attack the Industrial Accident Commission. The whole scheme has been arranged for the purpose of forcing unfair amendments detrimental to the workers of this state into the workmen's compensation, insurance and safety laws.

"The California State Federation of Labor is comparing the exposure hazards and the compensation rates of California with those of other states. The various labor councils are urged to

conduct an immediate investigation of dangerous dust hazards in industry, and methods of eliminating such hazards should be presented to the Assembly investigation committee. Authorized committees representing organized labor should be present at all meetings and hearings of the insurance commissioner, the Assembly silicosis investigating committee and the Senate committee investigating the Industrial Accident Commission.

"You are therefore requested to appoint committees and to take such other steps as you deem necessary properly to meet and deal with this situation, which threatens the rights and welfare of the men and women employed in California industries."

Washington Central Labor Body Adopts Measure Against "Padding"

Setting the pace for the nation's nearly 700 central bodies, several of which are said to have been bothered with alleged "padding" on occasion, the Washington (D. C.) Central Labor Union has adopted a system of identification cards for delegates and has prohibited alternates.

A resolution containing these two provisions was passed with what was declared to be surprisingly little opposition.

The rule concerning alternates is a new one, it was pointed out, as nothing appears in the constitution and by-laws either permitting or prohibiting alternate delegates.

Sailors Should Benefit

If Uncle Sam is to spend millions in subsidies to maintain a merchant marine, the money should go to the sailors, and not to the owners, who already have more wealth than is good for them.

That is the position taken by Senator Hugo L. Black, Progressive Democrat of Alabama, in response to a questionnaire sent to him by the American Merchant Marine Conference Committee—an organization of big shipowners which carries on a propaganda campaign for ship subsidy legislation.

Black said if the government put up the money to build the merchant marine the government should own it. If private industry supplies the cash, then the ships should be privately owned and operated.

He declared a lot of misleading statements had been made concerning the difference in the wage schedules of American and foreign sailors. Foreign seamen, he said, frequently have unemployment insurance, old age pensions, medical treatment and many other advantages not enjoyed by Americans.

"While actual wages may be less, the additional benefits often more than make up any wage differential," declared the Alabama senator.

Printing Craftsmen Get Wage Increases

How labor organization benefits the workers has just been demonstrated by substantial gains made by printing trades unions in Cleveland, Ohio, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch.

Photo engravers on Cleveland's three English daily newspapers have accepted a \$2 weekly increase in pay with a reduction from 40 to 37½ hours' work weekly. The pay raise and cut in hours were given after the photo engravers had taken a strike vote.

Commercial printers have received an advance of 5 cents an hour under a new contract. The pay is now \$1.20 an hour, said to be the highest ever received by commercial printers in Cleveland.

Typographical Union No. 53 has been negotiating with newspaper publishers for a new wage scale. The old one expired October 1. About 400 printers are concerned. They are seeking an increase of 10 per cent for a 37½ hour work-week.

WHOLESALE PRICES INCREASE

Wholesale commodity prices advanced .4 per cent during the second week in November, according to an announcement made by Commissioner Lubin of the bureau of labor statistics, United States Department of Labor. This increase followed the net cumulative decline of over 1 per cent during the two preceding weeks. "This advance brought the all-commodity index to 80.1 per cent of the 1926 average," Lubin said. "It is, however, .7 per cent below the level of a month ago. Compared with the corresponding week of last year, the current index shows an increase of 4.6 per cent."

RELIABILITY

**YOU MAKE NO MISTAKE WHEN
YOU PLACE YOUR PRINTING ORDERS
WITH A FIRM THAT HAS
LIVED UP TO A GOOD REPUTATION
FOR HONEST VALUES FOR
HALF A CENTURY.**

Friendly in Every Way!

Walter N. Brunt Press

Printing and Badges

111 Seventh Street

Phone MARKET 7070

QUALITY vs. CHEAPNESS

*Maintaining Our Reputation for Quality Cleaning and
Finishing at Moderate Prices*

BE NOT DECEIVED by cheap cleaning. Low prices mean long hours,
low wages and unsatisfactory work

Our Process of Careful Cleaning and Expert Finishing Makes Your Clothes Wear Longer

F. THOMAS

CLEANERS AND DYERS

Main Office and Works - - - 27 TENTH STREET

Phone HEmlock 0180

"FACTORY TO WEARER" MEN'S WEAR

When you buy Eagleson union-made shirts you get lowest "Factory to Wearer" prices and you help local industry. Our other union-made lines include:
NECKWEAR - SWEATERS - SUSPENDERS
GARTERS - UNDERWEAR - HOSE - GLOVES

Eagleson Co.

736 Market Street 1118 Market Street
140 Kearny Street
(Stores also at Sacramento, Fresno & Los Angeles)

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council
Telephone Market 0056
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
CHAS. A. DERRY
Editor and Manager



SUBSCRIPTION RATES		Year
Single subscriptions.....		\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....		1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)		
Single copies.....		.05

Change of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1935

EARLY PUBLICATION NEXT WEEK

Thursday of next week being Thanksgiving Day, the Labor Clarion will be compelled to go to press a day earlier than usual, in order to get the issue in the mails in time for distribution Friday. Therefore it will be necessary that all communications or advertisements for publication in next week's issue be received by this office not later than Tuesday night.

Thanksgiving Day

Originating in New England in 1621, when the Pilgrim Fathers set aside a day for thanksgiving to God for the mercies of the closing year after the first harvest at the Plymouth settlement, Thanksgiving Day has become a universal festival in America.

Since President Lincoln issued a proclamation in 1863 recommending its national observance his example has been followed by succeeding Presidents, and the last Thursday in November has been kept as a holiday throughout the nation.

Thanksgiving Day can be and is observed by followers of all creeds, and has become an institution typically American. It is one day in the year when strife and struggle are forgotten and all classes of citizens can return thanks to the Giver of All Things.

On this particular occasion American citizens, and workers especially, have many things to be thankful for. For probably the first time in history a whole nation has been aroused to the inequalities of our present economic system, and leaders have been chosen to high place whose energies and abilities are being devoted to rectifying abuses which have existed for centuries. Labor and capital are closer together than heretofore, with prospects of better understanding of the problems of each. America is at peace with the world, and imbued with a spirit of tolerance toward other nations which bespeaks continuance of amicable relations.

One of the greatest blessings for which this nation may give thanks is the general recognition of the fact that in a great and rich country such as America there is no excuse for poverty such as has been known more particularly in recent years. Patriotic men and women are devoting their time and talents, unfortunately sometimes in different directions, to making old age less of a nightmare than it heretofore has been to men and women impoverished by misfortune. Recognition of the nation's and the state's responsibility for the welfare of their citizens is gaining ground, and the social security programs outlined in Washington bid fair to become generally adopted.

Let us give thanks.

Congress and the General Welfare

"If commerce is to be regulated and controlled for the public welfare in this country it must be by the national government, because the states lack the power to make effective their own regulations."

These are the words of Judge Elwood Hamilton of the Federal District Court of Louisville, Ky., in ruling on the much-discussed constitutionality of the Guffey coal stabilization act.

The idea of commerce being "regulated and controlled for the public welfare" is likely to cause acrimonious discussion by the representatives of "big business," and may induce high blood pressure in advocates of "rugged individualism." But these should give heed to the words of this forward-looking jurist, who says:

"Not only the economic but the political future of the United States is greatly concerned with the condition of the mining industry. No people ever feel the want of work or the pinch of poverty for a long time without reaching violent hands against their political institutions."

In ruling that the act is constitutional Judge Hamilton relies upon the power of Congress to promote the general welfare, and says:

"In testing any act of Congress by the terms of (the Constitution), a sensible and logical thing to do is to immediately go to the language of the document and to measure the act in question by the basic rules of interpretation and not the decisions of the Supreme Court on some similar, but not related, acts to the one in question."

"The Constitution was ordained among other purposes to promote the general welfare, and one of the methods for so doing was to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes, and in order to make certain that this would be done (the Constitution) empowered the Congress to make all laws which should be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the power specifically conferred."

"The people of the states intended to surrender all the rights they had to promote the general welfare that could not be done by the states acting independently."

Judge Hamilton further stated that if in its consideration of the general welfare Congress finds that "state action is impotent to remedy existing evils in an industry over which Congress has regulatory powers" then "federal action is imperative if public necessities demand."

Law-Protected Lawyers' Unions

Commenting on the statement of the president of the American Bar Association that the time is not far distant when all lawyers, "whether they like it or not," will be compelled by legislative action to join their state bar association, and that the "curb rein" of bar associations is now in effect in seventeen states, the San Francisco "Chronicle" says:

"In other words, according to President Ransom, the personal views of the well-known dissenting 10 per cent are disregarded. In seventeen states all are compelled to join the union, and now the drive is on to line up the remaining states. It may seem paradoxical that the chief champions of personal liberty are the leaders in the 100 per cent organization movement. But this is no legal fiction; it is a fact."

In all likelihood the fifty lawyers who recently pre-determined for the Supreme Court that the Wagner act is unconstitutional are members of their respective "lawyers' unions," organizations more powerful and much more resourceful in achieving their objectives than any labor union. Yet these patriotic fifty had no hesitation in doing the bidding of the Liberty League under the hypocritical disguise of defending individual liberty.

Prison-Made Goods

Court tests of the constitutionality of the act of Congress of July 24, 1935, prohibiting the interstate transportation of prison-made goods in free competition, are made by three suits entered by the Huffines Shirt Company at Nashville, Tenn.

Three separate petitions have been filed in the Federal District Court against three railroads serving Nashville in an attempt to compel these carriers to transport prison-made shirts which the Huffines firm has purchased from the State of Tennessee.

Each of the petitions strikes at the constitutionality of the law, declaring it violates the interstate clause of the Constitution, and deprives the plaintiff of property, including the right to do business, without due process of law.

Workers can easily protect themselves from such products as are promoted by the Huffines Shirt Company, it is pointed out by union officials. Merely look for and insist upon the union label in any shirt that you buy. It is an absolute guarantee that the garment is made by free labor, working for adequate wages and under good conditions in general.

For Liberation of Workers

"Persecution of European Labor," just off the press, is a valuable contribution to the series of Labor Chest publications which have kept American public opinion thoroughly informed on developments in the fascist-ruled countries of Europe.

The relief work undertaken by the Labor Chest is a humanitarian enterprise and deserves full support. Europe is full of penniless labor victims and refugees from Fascist terror. They are kept alive only by the relief funds collected by organized labor of Europe and America. The appeal for support has found whole-hearted response on the part of organized labor of America.

Yet much more remains to be done. The amounts collected thus far are behind the actual relief requirements. The report of the chairman tells of the tragedy and misery that are today stalking through Europe.

The Labor Chest for the Liberation of Workers of Europe asks co-operation in the struggle against oppression and tyranny.

Vigorously asserting that those who own and control American industry must either shorten the work-week or continue to pay the cost of unemployment relief through taxes, Senator Hugo L. Black of Alabama, author of the thirty-hour-week bill, said that he would strongly urge its enactment into law at the next session of Congress, which convenes in January.

High speed radio transmission of complete pages of facsimile, whether hand or typewritten, is about to be established on an experimental, non-commercial basis between Philadelphia and New York, General James G. Harbord, board chairman of the Radio Corporation of America, recently announced. He said the service will be inaugurated before the first of the year.

Peaceful picketing of a business house by members of a labor union is not illegal! This fundamental principle was again upheld when Chief Justice A. A. Wheat of the District of Columbia Supreme Court dismissed applications for temporary and permanent injunctions applied for by E. M. Kammerman, doing business as the Quaker City Linoleum Company, against Upholsterers, Carpet and Linoleum Mechanics No. 85.

The propitious smiles of heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right.—George Washington.

How to Grow High Wages

By N. D. ALPER

Continuing Interest, Wages, Rent

Man wants wealth, and the only way it can be produced is through the application of labor and capital on the gift of God or Nature to the continuing generations of men. Since there are but three basic factors of production, two of them belonging to the labor family, there are three channels of distribution. Labor and capital, on land, produce wealth; these factors claim all the wealth produced as wages, interest and rent. If one secures a larger share the other two must receive as a result smaller shares. A land-owning farmer receives all three shares. A tenant farmer, who leases bare, unimproved farm land, and uses his own implements, receives an increased share as interest, another share as wages, and sets aside a third share for the owner of the surface of the earth, the landlord.

Professor Fay, in his text-book, "Elements of Economics," says of wages: "... in economics the word is used in a broad sense to cover the price paid for any kind of labor. It includes wages paid by the hour, day or week; but also, in addition, it includes salaries of clerks and executives, commissions paid to salesmen, and fees paid to lawyers and physicians." Thus any reward for labor, any mental or physical effort, is wages.

We must remember that our real wage is not the money wage. The pioneer who worked in the wilderness received wages without the help of bankers or money. First needs come first and the food caught in the forests was his wage. If all the pioneer's time was required to provide food he could not store his labor in a house, a barn, fences, and improvements which would be his wages. While the pioneer directly produced and directly received his wages, the actual things produced, today, by indirect or roundabout production, by swap, trade or exchange production, by digging ditches, or raising wheat, keeping books, or running a bank, we produce all goods, services we secure by giving up our money wage, and this is our real economic wage. Anything which chisels the purchasing power of wages reduces the real wages of the worker—and how the chiseling Hessians do chisel!

How high should wages go? Should any man's wages be limited? Only those who think in terms of limits; who do not truly know that man's wants are unlimited; that man's ability to produce is unlimited, think in terms of restricting wages. The economic science does not indicate a limit to a man's wages any more than the science of physics limits the height of flight of an aviator. The condition of plane, atmosphere and the ability of the aviator determines that. Wages are production, and must come from wealth produced—and come from absolutely nothing else. Simple common sense tells us that there isn't a chance for all to have plenty if in the first place there is not plenty to go around—plenty to be shared, divided, or distributed. That is why killing pigs, plowing under cotton, restricting potato production as a means of giving everybody higher wages (more things) is one big flop; and both major parties are guilty of economic stupidity of restriction of production—by man-made laws. Economics, let alone, will control production, but Republican or Democrat, as the case may be, have both thrown thousands of law-made barriers in the way of control by economics. Just as improper living causes nature to give us boils, so does our failure to conform to economics give us depressions, economic bellyaches; and so far nothing basic or fundamental has been done to free economics to serve man as physics and chemistry and the other sciences do at the present time. Men have learned to "collect high wages by law" and do not earn them "by production." Let those who doubt the ability of economics, freed of man-made cancers,

to give to those who make, as they make, grasp the truth that by law man can divert wealth just as surely as by valves he can divert water. To grow high wages and equal opportunity in America we need a new crop of politico-economic engineers. There are men who do earn high wages, and in true economic freedom their high wages would enable all to also enjoy higher wages.

(Copyright, 1935, by N. D. Alper)

Next week: A Bit About Interest

RESENT ATTACKS ON ROOSEVELT

Atlanta (Ga.) livestock dealers have telegraphed Fitzgerald Hall, president of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad that "your continued attack on the Roosevelt administration, that saved us from ruin, will cost your railroad the livestock business of Atlanta and the Southeast."

Diego Rivera

And Contemporary Painting

G. L. McCANN MORLEY,

Curator San Francisco Museum of Art

Diego Rivera is well represented by many phases of his work in the current exhibition of Mexican painting at the San Francisco Museum of Art in the Civic Center.

A great artist, Rivera is also an outstanding personality and a leader in a very significant movement in contemporary painting. By his own work and by his discoveries in technique he has turned the attention of painters to the decoration of wall surfaces on a monumental scale. He works in pure fresco, a method by which the colors are applied to a wet plaster, which, in drying, makes them a part of the wall itself. His influence as a leader in this method of painting has been strong in San Francisco and it is practiced widely by the local artists.

Rivera's influence has also been exceedingly important in influencing the point of view of painters. In 1921 he and a group of other Mexican artists who had decided to return to their native country and its traditions and customs for inspiration formed the Syndicate of Technical Workers, Painters and Sculptors, a sort of union for all those engaged in creative work. They worked for a daily wage just as the masons and plasterers who collaborated with them, and they very definitely considered themselves workmen, with a special skill to be sure, but exactly on a par with every other worker who used hand and brain to make things. They felt, too, that in painting for a definite purpose—that is, decorating a designated wall in a certain building—they occupied the useful place in society that other workers did and so they could live and work with a greater satisfaction than the painter of easel pictures, who does not think of a special owner or a special place for his canvas and so works rather without purpose in his studio on paintings that may or may not find ultimately a place suited to them. This satisfaction has been one of the things that artists in this country have found stimulating in the recent government art projects. They, too, are working with a small but regular wage for a definite purpose.

Another way in which Rivera has anticipated a tendency in contemporary art is in his belief that all his important works must contain a message—a political or a social message. Many American painters during the last few years have felt that their pictorial commentary on contemporary problems was as important as their artistic contributions.

In the works of Rivera included in his exhibition he is chiefly interested in demonstrating the authentic beauty and decorative quality of the Mexican cultural heritage, and his pathetic children and solid peons are a revelation of the life and character of the Mexican people.

Comment and Criticism

I. L. N. S.

It seems to be axiomatic, which is the same thing as saying it is just naturally true, that big business men are very foolish and don't know when to let well enough alone.

They had a very good thing along in 1928, but they weren't satisfied. They had to go on and kite it up to the bursting point in 1929 and thus set themselves and everybody else back for a long, long time.

A lot of folks saw what was coming, but it didn't do any good. The "big business" crowd kept the kite flying until lightning hit it and smashed the pretty thing to ribbons.

They never know when they have enough. Big appetites are never satisfied with moderation.

* * *

Take "big business" today. It has a moderate kind of a labor relations law and it has a moderate kind of social welfare legislation, which will provide some very moderate protection. It has moderate laws to protect buyers of so-called securities. The laws that have been enacted to protect people from greed are moderate. They aren't drastic.

But what is "big business" doing? Does it have sense enough to take these laws and let well enough alone?

It does not. It is trying to knock out these moderate laws, seeming to think we shall then go back to the wide-open, free and easy looting and exploiting of the past.

Are these men wise men? They are just plain saps. That's all.

* * *

For why? Well, just because if these laws are knocked out a righteous fury will be let loose that will go and get itself, not some moderate laws like we now have, but some sockdolagers with teeth, and then the big, fat boys will wonder why in Sam Hill they didn't have some sense and take teacher a nice red apple instead of giving him a poke in the nose.

* * *

Now that's about what seems to be going to happen. They're going to keep right on being foolish—those fat boys. They're not going to learn anything—not until it's too late, anyway.

Labor served its notice in Atlantic City. And they needn't think labor will be fighting alone, either. There will be plenty of millions of Americans fighting to keep going ahead—to keep from being shoved backward. The people are just about tired of being pushed around by the fat coupon clippers.

If the nine venerable gentlemen on the Supreme Court bench—and not all of them are reactionary, either—find that the Constitution won't stand for laws that try to do what has to be done to protect people, then people will say to themselves that something must be done about that. And they will do it, too.

But next time there will be less moderation and more service for people.

* * *

The high raters in the ranks of business won't learn that tent-folding time has come until their tents are blown clear away. But if it's necessary the people will huff and puff and blow the darned tents away—and then the fat boys will get wet and, what's more, then they'll know they're wet.

Children and fat boys in Wall Street never know when they have enough. But there are ways of teaching both of them. Enough experience and they learn.

God grants liberty only to those who love it and are always ready to guard and defend it.—Daniel Webster.

Curb on German Steel Results From Protest From Organized Labor

Harold L. Ickes, Public Works administrator, in a letter to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared that the regulations of the Public Works Administration will be changed to make impossible the purchase of foreign materials for federal or non-federal P.W.A. projects unless approval is first obtained from the P.W.A. administrator.

The pledge was given after Green had protested the purchase of German steel for the Triborough bridge in New York City.

The purchase, executed by a sub-contractor on the bridge project, was made in accordance with a P.W.A. rule in cases where the foreign product could be secured for 15 per cent less than the price asked by domestic producers.

Green's protest pointed out that "public relief funds spent for the purchase of material manufactured in Germany would serve to create unemployment for American workmen," and stressed American labor's contention that P.W.A. funds appropriated for relief purposes "should be used for the purpose of creating work opportunities for the millions of American workmen who are idle and who have been idle for more than five years."

In his letter to Green Secretary Ickes said that to the best of his knowledge German steel products had been used in only two projects, the Triborough bridge and an ocean terminal at Morehead City, N. C.

Origin of 15 Per Cent Rule

He declared "it was not the intention, nor has it ever been the intention of P.W.A. to permit the use of money voted by Congress for relief purposes to be used for the purchase of foreign materials on project construction."

He said that because Congress failed to insert in the relief appropriation act an amendment forbidding the use of foreign materials the P.W.A. established a differential on these products in excess of \$10,000 in addition to the protection given by the tariff laws, adding:

"We thought it would be impossible for sellers of foreign materials to compete under this program successfully with domestic suppliers. So far as I know, out of the tens of thousands of contracts which have been let for the purchase

of materials, not only by P.W.A. but by other departments of the government under relief appropriations, the cases I mentioned are the only two instances where the rule has proved ineffective. The amount involved in these two projects is comparatively small.

Curb on Imported Foreign Material

"Such a situation was, of course, neither anticipated nor could it reasonably have been foreseen.

"Accordingly, P.W.A. is changing its regulations so as to provide that no foreign materials may be purchased for federal or non-federal projects unless approval is first obtained from the administrator of public works, instead of allowing purchases to be made directly by contractors or sub-contractors."

Secretary Ickes outlined the procedure he intended to apply in reducing to zero purchases of foreign supplies for P.W.A. projects. He believed that although foreign bids are not banned it would be possible for the P.W.A. to apply rules which will be effective in preventing any of them from being accepted.

Local Building Trades Council Indorses Ralston Tax Amendment

Impressed by the fact that at the present time there is practically no unemployment in the building trades in Chile, due to government exemption from taxation for ten years of all buildings erected during a two-year period, and with the results of an after-the-war experience of New York City where a like plan caused a billion dollars' worth of construction in a few years in mind, the San Francisco Building Trades Council has unanimously indorsed the Ralston tax relief amendment.

Among other things, the amendment abolishes the present sales taxes, exempts \$1000 of valuation on homesteads, and provides for the exemption from taxation over a five-year period of all improvements from state, county or city taxation.

In the resolution indorsing the measure attention was called to the fact that the people of California, "who are now paying taxes of the extremely wealthy through their contributions to the sales tax, and thus giving days of enforced labor to the state for the benefit of others," would be given relief. It was further stated that "getting rid of taxation on improvements means the immediate and steady employment of thousands of members of the building trades, in that more and better houses can be built without additional taxation upon them, and more land will be opened up for such improvements."

The resolution called upon individual members to work for the measure and pledged the organization to its support.

When you buy of merchants and patronize business places which display the union label, shop card or button you hit the most sensitive nerve in the system of the unfair employer.

Employment Increase Reported by A. F. of L.

This fall's employment gain was the first of any importance since September, 1933, the American Federation of Labor says in its monthly unemployment report.

Special significance of the gain, the report adds, "is due to business pick-up, not to an orderly effort to adjust work hours and bring balance between production and employment. It is largely seasonal—we can not know how many of the new jobs created will be permanent. In the business pick-up since July, 750,000 persons went to work, compared to 1,880,000 from July to September, 1933, under N.R.A."

Hours Lengthened Last Summer

Saying its estimates confirm reports that 427,000 jobs had been given unemployed by private industry from August to September, 1935, the Federation declared the gain would have been larger had N.R.A. still been in effect.

"Hours were lengthened, not shortened this summer," the Federation continued in commenting upon the recent business increase.

"By September, 1935, increasing production had lifted employment to the level of November, 1931, but production had risen 20 per cent above the November, 1931, level.

"In other words, it took a level of production 20 per cent higher in September, 1935, to keep the same number of men at work as in November, 1931. With no more men at work earning income, who will buy the 20 per cent increase in production?"

The September gain of 427,000 jobs compared with 880,000 made in 1933, when N.R.A. shortened working hours, the A. F. of L. said.

Union Job Gains Continue

The Federation says that trade union reports for the first part of October of this year show employment gains continuing, with weighted figures showing the following percentage of members idle:

July, 19.4; August, 18.4; September, 17.9; October, 17.2.

The report comments as follows on the claim of business that if given a chance to produce profitably it will put the unemployed to work:

"True, labor answers; increasing production is bound to create jobs, but will employment increase as fast as production unless we shorten work hours?"

LOAN SHARKS IMPRISONED

Three loan sharks who preyed on New York wage earners were sentenced to thirty days in the workhouse by Magistrate Aurelio in Harlem Court, following conviction on charges of vagrancy. Magistrate Aurelio said that he was taking it upon himself, in the circumstances, to broaden a section of the criminal code applying to vagrancy. The prisoners, detectives testified, exacted exorbitant rates of interest from persons of low income.

HERMAN'S HATS

Union Made

2386 MISSION STREET
Near 20th Street

NATIONAL
ADVERTISED
PRODUCTS
SOLD
HERE
FOR
LESS

ROSENTHAL'S
SALES STORE
2415 MISSION ST.
Near 20th Street

GROCERIES
TOBACCO
TOILETRIES
PROVISIONS
SHOES
DRY GOODS

WE ALWAYS UNDERSELL

The EVANGELINE

RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN
Weekly Rates: \$7.00 to \$9.00 INCLUDES MEALS
44 McALLISTER STREET
MAJOR CAROLINE ANTRIM, Manager

The Rochester Clothing Co.

Established 1906
Clothing, Furnishings and Hats
CORNER MISSION AND THIRD
Specializing in
Union-made Clothing and Furnishings

Phone Market 0170

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3089 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

William W. Hansen
Dan F. McLaughlin
Geo. J. Asmussen

Manager
President
Secretary

UNITED UNDERTAKERS

Established July, 1882
1096 VAN NESS AVE. SO. at Twenty-second St.
New Funeral Home and Chapel
Telephone Mission 0276

Pompeii Macaroni Factory, Inc.

Manufacturers of

HIGH-GRADE GOODS

Oakland Branch: 501 FRANKLIN ST. Phone LAkewood 1246
Los Angeles Branch: 105 COURT ST.
2987 FOLSOM ST., Near 26th, SAN FRANCISCO
Phone Mission 5744

SIGNAL OIL AND GAS CO.

OF CALIFORNIA

WE ARE

INDEPENDENT

REDLICK-NEWMAN COMPANY

Complete Home Furnishers

ON EASY TERMS

17th and Mission Streets

Labor Heads to Push Industrial Unionism

At a meeting held in the offices of the United Mine Workers of America in Washington representatives of seven international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor formed a committee to promote the organization of unions along industrial lines in the mass production industries.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, was named chairman of the committee and Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, was named secretary. John Brophy, of Pittsburgh, Pa., active in the United Mine Workers, was chosen director to supervise the work of organization. The organization will be called the "Committee for Industrial Organization."

Six Others on Committee

In addition to Lewis and Howard, representing their respective organizations, the following union heads were present and were named members of the committee:

Sidney Hillman, president Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; David Dubinsky, president International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Thomas F. McMahon, president United Textile Workers of America; Harvey C. Freming, president Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America; M. Zaritsky, president Cap and Millinery Department, United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union; Thomas H. Brown, president International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

Committee's Statement

The committee issued the following statement: "This committee will work in accordance with the principles and policies enunciated by these organizations at the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor. It is the purpose of the committee to encourage and promote organization of the workers in the mass production and unorganized industries of the nation and affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

"Its functions will be educational and advisory and the committee and its representatives will co-operate for the recognition and acceptance of modern collective bargaining in such industries.

"Other organizations interested in advancing organization work along the lines of industrial unionism will be invited to participate in the activities of the committee and name representatives to join in its work."

Strike on Fred Benioff

In the first year that the fur workers of San Francisco have been organized under the banner of the International Fur Workers' Union, Local No. 79, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council, they have succeeded in drawing 350 fur workers into their union and gaining improved working conditions.

At this time the Fur Workers' Union is carrying on a strike at Fred Benioff's, at 133 Geary street, second floor. Benioff, a most vicious labor enemy, is stubbornly fighting the union and went as far as to take out an injunction in the Superior Court against the local. Now organized labor in San Francisco must realize that if the injunction is granted against the International Fur Workers' Union it means an injunction against organized labor in general.

The Fur Workers' Union is determined to fight

against Benioff to a successful finish for the workers and their dependents.

Organized labor at this time must co-operate with the fur workers to see that no fur garments are purchased or remodeling work done at Fred Benioff's or any of his branch stores.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS'
UNION, LOCAL No. 79.

Former Labor Journal Editor

Dies at Home in Kansas City

James B. Casey, retired editor of the "Boilermakers' Journal," died suddenly November 1 at his home in Kansas City, Kans. He had been in ill health for some time.

Mr. Casey, a veteran member of the Boilermakers, was widely known in organized labor circles. He was editor of the Boilermakers' official magazine for fifteen years, retiring from that office in 1925.

Prior to coming to Kansas City, Mr. Casey lived in Richmond, Va. He served two terms in the Virginia Legislature.

Union Tailor Shops

Having been successful in signing up several firms, and also in renewing its agreements with firms that for years have been signed up, Local No. 80, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, has informed the San Francisco Labor Council that the following firms are now 100 per cent fair to that organization, and all are using the union label of the Journeymen Tailors:

Abrams, Louis, 243 Turk.
Boss, the Tailor, 624 Market.
Eller, John, 45 Stockton.
Fass, Joe, 2974 Mission.
Herman, the Tailor, 1104 Market.
Johnson's Clothing House, 2544 Mission.
Kelleher & Browne, 716 Market.
McMahon & Keyer, 119 Kearny.
O'Connor, T. J., 1202 Market.
Pencik, Frank, 2939 Sixteenth.
Rosenblum & Abraham Co., 1084 Market.
Sandell, Al, 830 Market.
Stiegeler Bros., 732 Market.
Steil Company, Henry, 145 Montgomery.
Three C's, 995 Market.
Tillis, Sam, 384 Eighteenth ave. (Sunset).

In presenting these firms for the favorable consideration of union members and their families and friends when ordering custom-made clothes, Nels Soderberg, secretary of the union, advises that these are the only firms in this city using the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union.

Closes State's Pier To Strike-Breakers

The state-owned-and-operated pier at New Bedford, Mass., has been used as the base of strike-breakers, and in response to complaints from union officers, Governor James M. Curley has ordered the state commissioner of public works not to permit the strike-breakers the use of the dock. The New Bedford local of the International Longshoremen's Association declared a strike four weeks ago for improvements in working conditions and wages.

Union heads have declared that W.P.A.-E.R.A. workers have been quitting the relief lists to become strike-breakers at the New Bedford waterfront, and that outsiders who were formerly on the relief rolls in different parts of Massachusetts and Rhode Island have been brought into New Bedford by the steamship companies to replace the members of the union local.

It was charged by Daniel J. Donovan of Boston, a vice-president of the I. L. A., that the state pier at New Bedford was being used by the steamship firms as a base for their strike-breakers. Most of the men being used as strike-breakers have had no previous experience in loading and unloading ships of any kind, many being from inland points in Massachusetts.

For several years there have been differences between the I. L. A. New Bedford local and the steamship companies and agents, because of unfavorable working conditions and wages. The strike was called only after efforts to settle the controversy by conferences met with failure. The city police and special police engaged by the steamship owners have been denying the public, including the I. L. A. strikers and their leaders, the privilege of going on the docks while the loading and unloading operations are being carried on.

The union card stands for collective bargaining and the union label stands for collective buying. Use both of them.

THE ONLY LABEL

Recognized by the A. F. of L.



Printing
Bookbinding
Engraving Cuts
Stereotyping
Electrotyping
Mailing

Of Any Process of Ink Being Transferred to Paper

Allied Printing Trades Council

THE SYMBOL OF FAIR CONDITIONS

REAL ESTATE LOANS

"It is our plan to continue expanding our real estate loans as rapidly as possible"—PARKER S. MADDUX, President of The San Francisco Bank.

Discuss your financing plans for building or modernizing your property with our loan officials.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS TRUST

526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

BRANCH OFFICES:

Mission and Twenty-first Sts. Haight and Belvedere Sts.
Clement St. and Seventh Ave. W. Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.
1528 Fillmore Street

Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

When the monthly meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 opened at 1 o'clock p. m. last Sunday the roll call of officers revealed all present except one member of the board of trustees. . . . With 24 members received by traveling cards during the month, 23 traveling cards and 4 honorable withdrawal cards issued, 5 deaths, 1 suspension and 1 initiation, the union had an enrollment of 1480 members on November 16, as against 1488 October 20, a decrease of 8. . . . The report of the auditing committee approving the statement of the condition of the funds of the union was adopted. . . . Propositions for membership submitted by Ralph A. Douglas, Albert M. Olivier and Edward F. Strehl were given their initial presentation and referred to the membership committee. . . . The apprentice committee reported having examined thirteen apprentices at its November meeting. The committee's recommendations on registration, grading and re-rating of the class examined were concurred in by the union. . . . David J. McCarthy and S. J. Tollini were admitted to the union as apprentice members, while M. T. Ayres, C. V. Curle, Leon Glass, D. E. Ludwigsen, Louis Montarnal, F. A. Pura and C. A. Wright received the obligation as journeymen. . . . Further time was granted the membership committee to investigate and report on the applications of Messrs. William F. Fee and A. E. Wol-lum. . . . Action on the proposal that the union reaffiliate with the California Conference of Typographical Unions was postponed until the December meeting of the union. . . . Applications of Douglas Bros., 1509 Ellis street; Latham & Swallow, 243 Front street; the Advertising Printing and Specialty Company, 214 Fourth street, and the Flores-Paramount Press, 5145 Third street, for permission to use the union label of the San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council were favorably considered. . . . An appropriation was made to the Native Sons and Native Daughters of the Golden West for the maintenance of its Homeless Children's fund. . . . Petitions of Andrew Donofrio and Letta Schlenker for honorable withdrawal cards were approved. . . . Joseph F. Flour was given a round of applause following the presentation of the diploma which he had been awarded on completing his I. T. U. course of lessons in printing. . . . The scale committee reported

FRIENDS OF
ORGANIZED LABOR!

The Curtis Publications

"Saturday Evening Post"
"Ladies' Home Journal"
"Country Gentleman"

are on the

"We Don't
Patronize List"

of the

SAN FRANCISCO
LABOR COUNCIL

the counter proposition of the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association probably would be delivered to the union on or about November 22. . . . A number of short but beneficial label talks followed the reading of a communication from a Third street clothing concern which carries a complete line of union label clothing, gentlemen's furnishings and haberdashery. The discussion led to the announcement by one of the union's delegates to the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council that union label footgear of a nationally advertised manufacturer is now available to purchasers of shoes. . . . The resignation of C. P. Farr of the "Daily Pacific Racing Form" chapel as a member of the auditing committee was accepted. Mr. Farr found it necessary to vacate the office because his hours of employment conflicted with the meeting time of the committee. . . . An application for admission to the Union Printers' Home and one for the old age pension were approved. . . . The meeting adjourned at 5:25 p. m.

Sylvan H. Brummett of the secretary's chapel, who was suddenly taken ill in the reading room at union headquarters the morning of November 14, was removed to Harbor Emergency Hospital, where he succumbed to a heart ailment a few hours later. Mr. Brummett, born in Hollister, Calif., in 1880, was well known in California newspaper circles. He was associated with a brother of George Bernard Shaw, famous litterateur, in the publishing of the San Benito "Advance" at Hollister years ago. Mr. Brummett had been a member of the International Typographical Union since 1911. He had made a number of trans-Pacific voyages as ship's printer on vessels of the Matson line. More recently he had been employed in the composing room of the Daly City "Record." Following an autopsy the body of Mr. Brummett was removed to Hollister.

The death of Harry E. Hall in St. Francis Hospital November 15 brought the deepest regret to the members of the "Call-Bulletin" chapel, where Mr. Hall had been employed for more than a decade, as well as to the legion of friends he had in the Typographical Union and the printing industry generally. The immediate cause of Mr. Hall's death was bronchial pneumonia, with gastric hemorrhages from ulcer given as a contributory cause. Indianapolis, Indiana, was Mr. Hall's birthplace. He was 55 years old. He is survived by his widow, Florence L. Hall, and a son and daughter by a former marriage. The sterling character of Mr. Hall endeared him to the hearts of all who knew him. The esteem in which he was held was made manifest in many ways. His funeral services, conducted by the union, were held Saturday. Interment of his remains was in Woodlawn Memorial Park. R. W. Anderson, B. P. Dwyer, G. H. Foor, R. O. Johnson, L. T. Olson and C. J. Stuart, all of the "Call-Bulletin" chapel, were the pallbearers.

John Wullschleger, foreman of the composing room of the Mercury Press, is receiving the sympathy of a host of friends because of the loss of his beloved mother, Emily Wullschleger, who died in this city last Saturday. Mrs. Wullschleger, born in Alsace-Lorraine, was 66 years old. She was a member of Seaport Chapter, O. E. S., which conducted her funeral services last Tuesday afternoon. Inurnment of Mrs. Wullschleger's remains was at Olivet Memorial Park.

Eastern printer golfers are endeavoring to interest San Francisco divot diggers in forming themselves into an organization to become affiliated with the Union Printers' International Golf

Association, according to word reaching the desk of the editor of this column. Further information looking to such an organization may be available next week.

A member of the union who has not been engaged at the trade for some time addressed us as follows under a recent date:

"A phone call came to me this afternoon. The conversation was about as follows:

"I am Mrs. Smith, speaking for the Girl Scouts. We can let you have the "Saturday Evening Post" for less than 4 cents a week, and the girls will get the credit for it. I presume you take the "Post"?"

"When informed that I did not, and that, being an ex-printer, was not interested in anything that the Curtis Publishing Company had for sale, I was thanked, and the phone hung up rather suddenly.

"Looks as though things might not be so good for the 'Post' these days. The name 'Smith' is the name that was given me."

The widespread reputation of the women of Auxiliary No. 26 to Oakland Typographical Union No. 36 as gracious hostesses was fully sustained last Saturday night, when they entertained 450 guests at a turkey dinner and whist in a most delightful way. The spacious auditorium of the Veterans' War Memorial Building, where the entertainment was given, was attractively decorated for the occasion, the tables were beautifully beflowered and brilliantly illuminated and the dinner was sumptuous and perfectly served. The many little reunions of old-time friends who had not met for years which the gathering made possible were most enjoyable, too. Typographical Union No. 21's band serenaded the ladies of the auxiliary and their guests and gave an impromptu concert during the early part of the evening's entertainment.

Announcement of the death of Arthur Gledhill of the composing room staff of Chase & Rae was received at the union's office as the copy closing hour of the Labor Clarion was at hand. Mr. Gledhill died suddenly in Brisbane, suburb of San Francisco to the south, where he had been residing for some time. He affiliated with San Francisco Typographical Union by traveling card in 1927. When he first came to this city he "subbed" on various of its newspapers. While he was a good all around printer, he specialized in linotyping, and had been employed lately in a number of book and job offices and trade plants. Mr. Gledhill was a clever drummer as well as printer, and was one of the regular attendants at rehearsals of the band composed of members of Typographical Union No. 21, with which he played at the dinner given by the Women's Auxiliary of Oakland Typographical Union last Saturday night, when he appeared to be in the usual good health which he seemed to enjoy. Arrangements for his funeral had not been completed when this announcement was written.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

Despite donations of blood by several members of the chapel, Harry Hall died last Friday and was buried on Saturday. The services were conducted by members of the union. One of the day side boys was in the hospital waiting to give some blood when Mr. Hall passed away.

The Typographical band paid a surprise visit to the affair held by Oakland Auxiliary last Saturday. Two or three members of the chapel were amongst those playing.

Machinist Fred Englehardt is in a hospital getting some of his inner works fixed up. One time the machinist had to get someone to help fix the machine.

We notice in the football dope that several times it mentions where certain teams are weak on receiving passes. We can name a lot of boys who are strong on receiving passes.

George Bigler is still fighting it out with Old Man Flu.

JAS. H. REILLY & CO. FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Phone Mission 0141 29th and Dolores Streets
Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Another mailers' union is wavering in its allegiance to the M. T. D. U. At the November meeting of the Topeka, Kans., Mailers' Union the question of discontinuing the payment of dues to the M. T. D. U. resulted in a proposition to "delete the words Mailers' Trade District Union from its constitution and by-laws," which will come up for a vote at the December meeting of the union. Their November meeting is reported as having been a "stormy" one. The secessionists, however, report that they feel confident of having the necessary votes to carry their proposition, which, if it carries, would be tantamount to the Topeka, Kans., Mailers' Union becoming another so-called "outlaw" mailers' union.

Topeka, Kans., has a population of approximately 72,000. Topeka Mailers' Union controls all mailing work in that city except a small teachers' publication, a monthly. Recently the Topeka "State Journal" issued a 150-page edition with roto. The management of that paper, and also the postoffice officials of Topeka, congratulated the mailing force of the "State Journal" on their skill and efficiency in mailing the 150-page edition. Congratulations also from No. 18.

Felicitations are extended the executive council of the I. T. U. on the progress they are making in the work of organizing the unorganized mailers. The effort being put forth by the executive council of the I. T. U. is in striking contrast to the do-nothing policies of the M. T. D. U. officers in regard to the unorganized mailers. Another strong argument for the dissolution of the M. T. D. U.

The executive council of the I. T. U. has just issued a charter to a new mailers' union of the I. T. U.—Akron, Ohio, Mailers' Union No. 82. At present the Akron union has nineteen members.

The Amalgamation party of New York City, a faction of the I. T. U., is planning on putting a ticket in the field to make a race for I. T. U. offices next election. The campaign committee of that party asked the writer to accept a place on their ticket as candidate for third vice-president of the I. T. U. The writer respectfully declined same.

Elmer ("Pete") Masters, assistant foreman of the mailing room of the Los Angeles "Post-Record," who recently suffered a paralytic stroke, is reported to be on the road to recovery.

R. P. Jones of Los Angeles Mailers' Union, after undergoing an operation at the Sawtelle Soldiers' Home, passed away a couple of weeks ago. He was a world war veteran and active in union affairs, serving as delegate to the Allied Printing Trades Council for a number of years from Mailers' Union No. 9.

GRAND BALL OF MOLDERS' UNION

Tomorrow night, Saturday, November 23, the members and friends of Molders' Union No. 164 will gather in the auditorium of the Labor Temple to enjoy dancing and entertainment provided for them by the union's committee. It will be the annual event of that organization, always looked forward to as one of the events of the season. Music will be provided by Vic Navarette's orchestra, and a splendid time is promised to all. The admission is 40 cents, and there will be a distribution of turkeys as a feature of the occasion.

Testimony in Mooney Hearing

Favorable to Famous Prisoner

The Mooney habeas corpus hearing, which was resumed this week, brought out sensational testimony the result of which may be freedom for the man imprisoned for nearly a score of years for a crime which it is declared he did not commit.

Among those who have been on the witness

stand since the hearing reopened was Judge Griffin, who presided over the trial which resulted in Mooney's conviction. His testimony was helpful to the case of Mooney.

Another important witness was Edwin V. McKenzie, originally associated in the defense of Israel Weinberg and Warren K. Billings. He declared he saw MacNevan, foreman of the jury, draw his finger across his throat as a signal to District Attorney Fickert that the death penalty had been agreed upon. McKenzie also reported an alleged conversation between MacNevan and Fickert in which the former reported "he had the jury pretty well in hand."

A clash between McKenzie and Referee Shaw was an incident of Tuesday's hearing.

Union Label Section

At the regular meeting of the Union Label Section on Wednesday, November 6, credentials were received for J. C. Allen, Web Pressmen; Chester C. Ammerman vice J. Green, Fur Workers No. 79; Thomas Dulleghan vice E. Rainbow, Boiler-makers No. 6; Joseph E. Davis and Russell Maasberg vice William Husted and R. L. Kelly, Ice Wagon Drivers; R. M. Besoyan and Thomas E. Garvin, Pharmacists' Union.

A communication from Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410 stated that the following firms have signed their working agreement: Eisenberg's, at 925 Market street and 2526 Mission street; Steinberg's, at 961 Market street and 2650 Mission street; Bender Shoe Company, at 2412 Mission street; French's store, at 2623 Mission street; Gallenkamp's stores; Walk Ease shop, at 2380 Mission street, and Karl's stores. Iron Molders' Union No. 164 announced a dance to be given on November 23 at the Labor Temple. Leather Workers No. 18 announced the withdrawal of its delegate. The Pharmacists' Union presented a list of union drug stores. A letter from the family of J. Kilcoyne announced his death.

The month of November was devoted to activities in behalf of the Auto Mechanics' Union.

The Cracker Bakers' Union announced that the Ritz cracker is now 100 per cent union, and that all members are working. Fur Workers No. 79 reported that Fred Benioff, 133 Geary street, is unfair. Retail Clerks requested support by demanding their union button.

The meeting adjourned out of respect to the late Brother Kilcoyne.

LABOR TEMPLE CASH GROCERY

UNION STORE

2947 SIXTEENTH ST. - Opp. Labor Temple
"JOE" RUDIGER, Proprietor Phone HEmlock 6231

Culinary Crafts Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

The Van Ness Grill, 1019 Van Ness avenue, has changed hands and reopened with a union crew, and will have our house card.

The Boston Inn, at First and Folsom streets, is all straight and it is O. K. to eat there.

Harry's Grill, at 5625 Geary street, is all lined up and has our house card. Use this house if you are out that way in preference to the non-union places, of which there are quite a number in this district.

President Flores is in town and lining up some activities for the future. Members of the culinary unions, get up to your business meetings and find out what is going on. This applies especially to Cooks' Union No. 44.

Remember to reserve Saturday night, December 7, for the affair which will be given by Cooks' Union No. 44 at California Hall, Turk and Polk streets. J. Afendras's band will play for the dance and floor show. The latter will be interspersed between the dances. The artists from the Lido Cafe will perform at 9:30 p. m. Several feature cakes will be presented by the Langendorf bakeries, Eppler's bakeries and the Gallo Pastry Company. Eats and drinks of various kinds will be served at the bar. The committee in charge promises that there will be some unusual features for your lady friends, but they will not for the present tell what they are. So don't leave your wives and daughters at home.


Don't forget to inform your friends that the following are on our unfair list and should not be patronized: All the Foster houses, White Taverns, Pig 'n' Whistles, Clinton's cafeterias, Sunset cafeterias, Roosevelt on Fifth at Mission, and the Kress and Woolworth 5- and 10-cent stores. Always look for the union house card, button and label whenever you make a purchase, and if you own a car get it repaired where you see a union shop card. Buy your gas at a union filling station. Help the other fellow and he will help you.

NAME THE PLACE

He—You look sweet enough to eat. She—I do eat. Where shall we go—"Annapolis Log."

F. W. STELLING
W. D. FENNIMORE A. R. FENNIMORE

California Optical Co.



Makers of Good Glasses

ESTABLISHED 1886

We
Give
Mission
Street
Merchant
Coupons

Prices Reasonable - Eyes Tested - Satisfaction Guaranteed
231 Post St., above Grant Ave. 2508 Mission St., near 21st St.
2106 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley

FOR LONG AND SATISFACTORY WEAR — INSIST ON

"GOLD NUGGET"

UNION MADE

JEANS \$1.13

Full cut 8-ounce denim. Bar tacked and triple stitched at all the necessary points. Guaranteed to fit properly. Sizes up to 42.

Men's Furnishings

HALE'S BASEMENT

MARKET at FIFTH

Sutter 8000

S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MArket 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, November 15, 1935

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed; credentials of delegates from Filling Station Employees corrected at this meeting.

Credentials—Filling Station Employees, H. F. Starling, additional delegate; Blacksmiths No. 168, James J. McTiernan vice George Cullen; Ladies' Garment Cutters, Local No. 213, Harry Radbord. Delegates Seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of Building Trades Council. From Mother Lode Miners' Union No. 48, thanking Bottlers No. 293 for donation to aid union in continuing its fight against the Kennedy and Argonaut mines. Homeless Children Committee, thanking Council for donation in carrying out its humanitarian work. Rochester Clothing Company, extending, through the officers of the Council, greetings and holiday wishes to the affiliated unions, and thanking them for patronage of their union-labeled merchandise. Supervisor Franck Havenner, acknowledging receipt of letter regarding adoption of the laundry ordinance, and expressing satisfaction over its final passage and having become a law. H. L. Kerwin, director of conciliation of the United States Department of Labor, acknowledging receipt of resolution in behalf of Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, and stating that the department is in touch with the situation. Likewise a letter from Chairman Peacock of the Merchant Fleet Corporation of the United States Shipping Board, transmitting copy of Order No. 125 and the modification of same issued by the Merchant Fleet

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it. California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth. Clinton Cafeterias.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Dornbecker Furniture Manufacturing Company, Portland, Oregon.

Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness.

Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.

Fred Benioff, furrier, 133 Geary street.

Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workmen's clothing.

Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness So.

J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.

John G. Iis Co., Ranges, 2902 Nineteenth.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Company.

Mission Hotel, 520 Van Ness So.

Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.

Pioneer Motor Bearing Company, Eddy and Van Ness.

San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle.)

Sunset Towel Supply Co., 55 New Montgomery.

S. H. Kress Company Stores.

Standard Oil Company.

Van Emon, B. C., Elevators, Inc., 224 Fremont.

West Coast Macaroni Company.

Woolworth's Stores.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair

Corporation. According to statement of delegate of Local No. 90, modification and original order both unsatisfactory.

Referred to Organizing Committee—Request for affiliation to the Council of Casket Workers, Local No. 94, of the Upholsterers, Carpet and Linoleum Mechanics' International Union of North America, and stating that Ed Candage has been elected as their delegate. Journeymen Tailors No. 80, submitting list of houses using their union label.

Referred to Labor Clarion and to the Union Label Section—Letter from Journeymen Tailors No. 80, giving list of firms 100 per cent fair to their organization.

Referred to the Executive Committee—Letters transmitting donations by the Cleaners and Dyers and Municipal Street Carmen to the Modesto Defense Fund, and by the last mentioned union to the Mooney Defense Fund; also donation of Chauffeurs No. 265 to the Jackson miners.

Request complied with, and referred to the Secretary—Letter from Hospital and Institutional Workers urging that the city and county abolish the subsistence charges of \$27.50 set up against so-called institutional help in the Department of Public Health, as part of their salary rating, so as to pave the way for hospital janitors and pantry maids to secure a clear money wage of \$75 a month.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Resolution presented by Cloakmakers No. 8, proposing sanctions against Italy in favor of Ethiopia, and suggesting a trade union peace committee.

Report of Organizing Committee—Recommended affiliation of Casket Workers' Union, Local No. 94, and seating of its delegate, Brother Ed Candage. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Filling Station Employees are submitting their new wage scale and agreement to the employers. Fur Workers have settled their differences with George Benioff, the furrier, and desire to have the name removed from the "We Don't Patronize List." Machinists No. 68 are presenting their new agreement to the employers and seeking to have former rates of wages restored. Dressmakers are making progress, but have a strike in a shop at 49 Fourth street, Carre Model Company shop. Journeymen Tailors No. 80 have signed up a great many firms who have granted a 10 per cent increase in wages; Joe Poheim is unfair to the tailors; have made a contribution to the Mooney defense. Window Cleaners announced that they will not work on buildings that fail to provide safety for window cleaners; had to refuse to supply men for unsafe buildings. Drug Clerks invited the delegates to attend their dance at Eagles' Hall Saturday night.

At this time the chair introduced Mr. Douglas Kline, who represented organized labor on the Education Week campaign, which is a national affair. He made an intelligent address relative to our national education system. Among the parti-

nent statements made by him were that there is now much thought and speculation upon constitutional rights, and among the modern rights of man not referred to in the federal Constitution is the right of every man, woman and child to free education, which is now so well established and in evidence. We have not only education for children but also for adults, and it is in large measure due to the aspirations and activities of the labor movement that we have such a developed system of general education in these days, for which we all must be thankful and consider as a splendid achievement.

Trustees reported favorably on bills, and same were ordered paid.

New Business—Moved that the name of George Benioff, the furrier, be removed from the "We Don't Patronize List." Motion carried.

Receipts, \$741.50; expenditures, \$270.74.

Council adjourned at 9 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

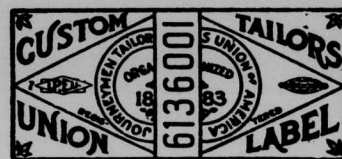
Note. Demand the union label, card and button when making purchases or hiring labor, and patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

J. A. O'C.

TIN BEER CONTAINERS CONDEMNED

The executive board of the Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, recently condemned tin cans for beer on the ground that the cans are not manufactured by union workers, but are the product of cheap labor and unfair manufacturing plants. The board called upon all trade unionists and friends of labor to support the continued use of glass bottles for beer, ale and porter, pointing out that the bottles are made under union conditions and entitled to the use of the union label.

The union label, shop card and button are perpetual boycotts against unfair employers.



UNION MEN

Be Consistent—Demand the Custom Tailors' Union Label on Your Made to Measure Clothes.

Encourage Home Industry
ASK FOR THE LABEL

Kelleher & Browne

PIONEER UNION TAILORS

716 Market Street

Since 1900

CHEAP CLEANING IS EXPENSIVE

Be not deceived by cheap cleaning. Protect the health of your family by patronizing a plant where all your clothes and household goods, including rugs, are handled under the most sanitary conditions, where your clothing stays clean and pressed longer and save them from wear.

Cleaning with us is an art.

High Quality Cleaning and Finishing at
Moderate Prices — You Will Be Surprised

J. ALLEC
DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS

Main Office and Works

1360 MISSION STREET

PHONE HEMLOCK 3131

Compensation Insurance Rates

Statement Submitted to the Insurance Commissioner
of California by Secretary Scharrenberg of the
California State Federation of Labor

November 14, 1935.

Hon. Samuel L. Carpenter, Jr., Insurance Commissioner of California, 200 State Building, San Francisco.

Dear Sir: We learn from today's newspapers that on tomorrow, the 15th instant, you will hold a public meeting to consider requested increases in compensation insurance rates.

It appears that these requested increases have been made by the compensation insurance companies doing business in this state.

The State Federation of Labor, as spokesman for organized labor of the State of California, also desires to file most emphatic protest against the "silicosis surcharge" rates submitted for your approval by the California Inspection Rating Bureau.

We insist that this requested surcharge rate is not the result of an ascertained and proven silicosis experience in the State of California, but is, in fact, an estimate that carries with it excessive profits for compensation insurance carriers.

We call your attention to the fact that the State Compensation Insurance Fund of the State of California has been able to meet profitably not only the current costs of silicosis cases but also cases that have accumulated for twenty years past. Notwithstanding this additional burden, the State Compensation Insurance Fund, doing one-third of the compensation insurance business of California, which claims it operates on a cost of 15.64 per cent of its premiums, rebated to its policyholders an approximate 20 per cent profit.

On February 20, 1935, the State Compensation Insurance Fund released the following statement:

"State Compensation Insurance Fund Reports Increase

"In a report submitted to T. A. Reardon, director of the Department of Industrial Relations and chairman of the Industrial Accident Commission, by C. B. Day, manager of the State Compensation Insurance Fund, material gains are noted over the previous year.

"The premium income for 1934 totaled \$5,608,792, an increase of \$1,384,981, or 33 per cent, over 1933. Approximately twenty-six thousand employers patronize the Fund, or one-third of the insured payroll in the state. While the new business written increased materially, a substantial portion of this gain is due to the improvement in business conditions throughout the state during the past year.

"The amount returned to policyholders during 1934 as dividends totaled \$831,605. This is in excess of 20 per cent of the premiums on the policies on which dividends have been allowed, and represents a direct saving to employers. The expenses for 1934 were 15.94 per cent of the premiums, a substantial reduction over the last two years; this will further increase the savings returned to policyholders.

"The financial position of the Fund is now the best in its history. The Fund has admitted assets totaling \$9,452,550, which is an increase of \$1,432,996, and is the largest ever held by the Fund. The assets are represented principally by cash of \$1,017,560, United States Treasury notes of \$766,562, and bonds of \$7,261,068. Only those bonds which are legal for savings banks in California are purchased by the Fund.

"The reserve set aside for future payments of compensation benefits to injured employees was increased during the year to \$5,870,241. It is not generally known that under the California law an employee who is permanently and totally disabled

receives a pension for life. The Fund has two claimants who, as a result of injuries in 1914, are still receiving compensation; one who was injured in 1915, three in 1916, and six in 1917. Unless otherwise ordered by the Industrial Accident Commission, all claims are paid as wages during the period of disability, or in the event of death, the widow or other dependents receive benefits spread over a period of 240 weeks.

"The reserve of \$5,870,241 is amply sufficient to pay all deferred benefits to injured workers and their dependents.

"The Fund is one of the largest taxpayers in the State of California. It is taxed on the same basis as a private insurance company. Over \$2,000,000 has been paid in taxes to the state as the result of the insurance business transacted by the Fund. The Fund is not subsidized by the state in any way, paying rent for its office quarters, telephone service, and for all other items of expense usually furnished other state departments.

"The Fund's surplus increased \$24,400 during the year to a total of \$1,965,346.

"This surplus and the adequate reserves invested in high grade securities are evidence of the Fund's financial ability to meet all its obligations to policyholders and their employees, and to meet any contingency which may arise."

We call your attention also to the fact that the privately owned and conducted compensation insurance carriers, who charge against each premium dollar paid to them 40.6 per cent for overhead and operating expenses, also were able to meet their silicosis losses and still operate at a profit. In fact, some of the private insurance companies' business was so profitable that they rebated to their policyholders from 15 per cent to 20 per cent of the premium dollar.

We call your attention to the persistent report that the insurance companies know that it will be impossible for you to approve their proposed silicosis surcharge which proposes an increase of from 100 per cent to almost 1000 per cent upon California industries.

If the State Compensation Insurance Fund has met not only the cost of present silicosis cases but also has been able to meet the accumulation of twenty years' silicosis cases which were recently charged to it, and is able to show a 20 per cent profit on the present manual rates of the California Inspection Rating Bureau, how can the proposed silicosis surcharge rates of the California Inspection Rating Bureau of from 100 per cent to 1000 per cent be explained or justified?

Labor of the State of California is unalterably opposed to exorbitant rates that will ruin California industries and throw thousands of men out of employment.

We cite for example the California Inspection Rating Bureau's classification of "marble and stone cutting and polishing," with a present manual rate of 2.55, and in which industry the California Inspection Rating Bureau requests your approval of a "silicosis surcharge of 25.26."

This is a request for a surcharge increase of 990.59 per cent.

We insist that the California Inspection Rating Bureau can not produce proofs justifying this impossible rate.

The request of the California Inspection Rating Bureau for your approval of silicosis surcharges is replete with similar excessive rates.

We assume that because of the tremendous and far-reaching importance of your decision the meeting of November 15 will be but a preliminary

meeting to many hearings wherein the California Inspection Rating Bureau will be required to furnish detailed proof in justification of their request for your approval of silicosis surcharges.

We assume, inasmuch as the law of this land accords to every man his day in court, and that labor and the industries of the State of California are involved and vitally affected in your rate determination, that therefore we will be furnished with copies of any and all claims or proof of claims that are filed with you by the California Inspection Rating Bureau or others in justification of their proposed silicosis surcharge.

We therefore respectfully request that we be furnished with copies of all such data and arguments and that we be afforded a fair and reasonable opportunity to present at a later date such data and arguments in refutation of the claims of the California Inspection Rating Bureau as we deem meet and proper to submit for your consideration.

Very respectfully yours,

PAUL SCHARRENBURG,
Secretary California State Federation of Labor.

Gossip as to Appointments on Unemployment Insurance Board

Speculation is rife throughout the state as to the prospective make-up of the board of five commissioners who will administer the new state unemployment insurance law, which will go into effect on January 1 next.

As that date approaches it seems apparent that unless the members of the commission are appointed soon confusion will arise because of inability to promulgate rules and regulations prior to the law's effective date.

It has been intimated that Governor Merriam is ready to announce the personnel of the board, and the usual rumors are current as to the identity of his nominees. One report is that Samuel Leask, Jr., of Santa Cruz will be named to represent the merchants on the commission, and John F. Chambers of Oakland, a former civil service commissioner of that city, and John S. Horn of Los Angeles, former president of the State Federation of Labor, will be named to represent the workers.

\$1.00 WEEK

WILL KEEP YOU WELL DRESSED

That's what made me famous

NATE LEVY

UNION TAILOR

Phone GARfield 0662

942 Market St. - at Mason - 4th Floor

EVERYTHING

FOR THE

HOME

EASY TERMS

Sterling

FURNITURE COMPANY

BUNSTER & SAXE

1049 MARKET STREET

Resort to Injunction On New Orleans Docks

By ROBERT C. FRANCIS

Ph. D. Labor Economics, University of California

Since my last article in the Labor Clarion the strike situation here in New Orleans has assumed a number of new developments. The business of the port has increased greatly because work destined for other ports which have been more affected has been routed through New Orleans. Last month more tonnage was handled than in any month during the past four years. In my opinion the winning of this strike by the I. L. A. does not depend on anything that it can do here, but on the effectiveness of the boycott on "hot cargo" in other ports.

Excitement has given way to a quiet, albeit tense, siege. The last violence attributed to pickets was a very questionable case of a man who was shot while walking on the dock after quitting time. His companion claimed that two pickets were responsible for the killing. I believe the incident was an attempted robbery by the unharmed companion—just another one of those things that are so often done during a strike and then attributed to labor.

Union Pickets Restrained

The latest strike development in the Gulf ports is the use by operators of federal injunctions restraining I. L. A. pickets from interfering in any way with foreign and interstate commerce. In New Orleans the injunctions are permanent ones granted by the United States District Court—one as far back as 1927. I. L. A. officials have petitioned for their dissolution on the grounds that "since the granting of the injunction the entire public policy and law of the United States have been changed and that the Norris act by its provisions repealed and rendered this injunction null."

The objection of the legal representative of the I. L. A. is sound. These injunctions were granted before the passage of the anti-injunction law and, as Professor Commons says in his book, "Institutional Economics," "if the courts would observe them, anti-injunction laws would keep the courts out of politics and place labor associations somewhat on an equality before the law with employers' associations." But there is the rub, for there is no assurance that the Norris act will be observed. In fact, there is a great possibility that this may be made a test case and carried through the courts to determine the constitutionality of some section of the anti-injunction law. In the meantime the injunctions will remain in effect.

Eighteen persons have already been arrested on charges of interfering with the administration of justice. They have since been released, but the New Orleans Steamship Association and others protected by the injunctions may name any of them for contempt of the federal court by claiming that they have violated the injunctions.

"Independent" Organizations

The New Orleans Steamship Association consistently points to the fact that the two independent organizations are working under a contract which does not expire until April, 1937. They say that these are real labor organizations, formed under the N.R.A., of men who have been working on the river front for years. This, of course, is given as a reason for the use of injunctions. Under the Norris-La Guardia act, however, the fact that the men on strike do not work for the employers against whom they are striking does not give cause for their being enjoined.

The most formidable thing about the injunction, moreover, is the notice, many copies of which have been posted in conspicuous places and are headed in large, red letters by the words "Warn-

ing—Federal Court Injunction." The document does not refer to trade unions by name, but it does say that nothing contained in it shall prevent persons from striking, paying strike benefits, peacefully picketing, etc.—in other words, doing any of those things that a union on strike must do. The injunction prevents all persons "from combining, conspiring and confederating to interfere with, hinder or prevent the carrying on of interstate and foreign commerce" by the shipping concerns. Then it goes into detail as to what things would be considered in restraint of the shipping business.

Attempt to Frighten Strikers

The wording of the injunction is so general, however, that it comes down to the same old story, i. e., the court would have to decide. I fail to see the teeth in the injunction except in the case of anyone caught doing an unlawful act. If this were so he would come under the jurisdiction of the United States marshal rather than the local police. I am inclined to think the action is more a matter of psychology than anything else; an attempt to frighten the strikers.

Yet at the present time I do not think the I. L. A. will win the strike in New Orleans. They have not succeeded in breaking into the ranks of the Independent Longshoremen, and these men must be considered.

At Lake Charles, La., an interesting situation has developed. This port was controlled by the I. L. A. before the strike. It has been reopened after a twenty-six-day shutdown which was caused by a pitched battle between strikers and guards and in which three of the hired guards were killed. A contract has been signed with the Independent Louisiana Longshoremen's Association for 85 cents an hour until March, 1937. The strike-breakers, about 300 whites and 300 negroes, are protected by a restraining order from the federal court pending the probable granting of an injunction.

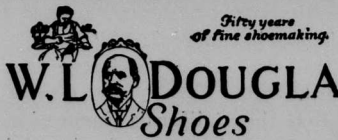
New Orleans, November 11, 1935.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE DIVISION

Since January 1, 1935, auditors of the State Division of Industrial Welfare have reported collections of \$197,760.72 in piece rate adjustments paid to workers in the fruit and vegetable canneries of California, so that their earnings conform with minimum rates of pay set in this industry. This sum, says Mrs. Mabel E. Kinney, chief of the division, was paid to 43,164 workers. For October the audit adjustments reported in the fruit and vegetable canneries amounted to \$10,396.23, which was paid to 8932 female workers.

WESTERN LABOR COLLEGE

The executive board of the Western Labor College Association, projecting the establishment of a resident Labor College in the San Francisco Bay area, at a special meeting held in Oakland last week-end made definite progress toward the realization of its goal: Articles of incorporation were approved and signed by board members, and are now in process of filing. The committee on organization, under the chairmanship of Attorney Clarence E. Rust, was instructed to proceed immediately to the drafting of a set of by-laws.



W.L. DOUGLAS
Shoes

UNION STORE
UNION SHOES

R. A. French

2623 MISSION STREET, at 22nd

Will Formulate Plans For Permanent N.R.A.

Legislation for a permanent N.R.A., which is favored by organized labor, will be one of the chief topics at a conference of labor and industry which will be held in Washington next month at the call of George L. Berry, co-ordinator for industrial co-operation and president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union. This was revealed by Berry in fixing the date of the meeting for December 9.

The conference is being called as a result of a letter which Major Berry addressed to 5000 representatives of industry and labor, asking them if they would be willing to come to Washington and engage in "round table discussions looking to the furtherance of the best means of accelerating industrial recovery, eliminating unemployment and maintaining business and labor standards."

Berry said "an overwhelming" proportion of business men invited had accepted, and that the response to his invitation had been "far in excess of my expectations."

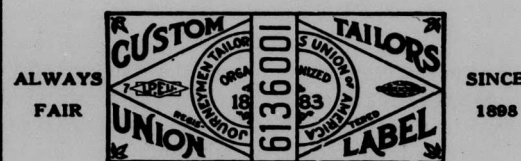
Of nearly 2300 replies received from more than 5000 letters sent employers, approximately 73 per cent have accepted, he announced.

Four per cent expressed opposition to the congress, while 23 per cent were non-committal. Replies have not been tabulated from labor organizations expected to be represented.

The conference, said Berry, would discuss mutual problems and then create a council whose task would be the drafting of a legislative plan for a permanent N.R.A. substitute acceptable to both industry and labor.

Major Berry explained that the plan is for representatives of related groups to meet and discuss their own problems, after which they will name a member of the industry to represent them on a council of industrial progress which may be established as a permanent institution.

To the council, it is proposed, will be allotted the task of developing a program which may be submitted to Congress on the basis of new N.R.A. legislation.



GREAT VALUES—WE'LL EXPECT YOU
624 MKT. ST. **BOSS** YOUR TAILOR

The shortest cut
to real savings
Buy everything at

WEINSTEIN CO.

1041 MARKET STREET

Between 6th and 7th